

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1826.

[NO. 93.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826.

The Camden Journal will insert the above three weeks, and forward his account for payment.

Estate of Jno. Boyd, dec'd.

NOTICE is given to all those who gave their notes at the sale of Jno. Boyd, deceased, that the same have now become due, and that payment must be made before the first day of August next, or suit will be brought upon each, without respect to persons. No longer indulgence can or will be given.

P. BARRINGER, Adm'r.

Charlotte, June 8, 1826.

P. S. Mr Wm. Smith, of this place, has all the papers belonging to said estate, in his hands, &c. P. B.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.

824f

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

William Means

vs. Joseph Blackwood, Chas. T. Alexander, James Means.

Petition to review the report of the Clerk. I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Means is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that the said James Means appear at our next Court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to plead or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6193—pr. adv. \$2.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 1/2 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Decds, for sale at this Office.

Reminiscence.—In 1799, when the tidings of the news of the death of the Great WASHINGTON, First President of the United States, was received in Boston, the "Sons of the Pilgrims" were celebrating in Concert Hall the anniversary of the first Landing of the Fathers. The company, all standing, were singing a Hymn, written for the occasion, which closed with this stanza.

"Hail Pilgrim Fathers of our race,
With grateful hearts your toils we trace,
Oft as this native day returns,
We'll pay due honors to your urns,

When the tolling of the bells announced the melancholy tidings to the citizens—The effect was electrical.—Each one soon knew the cause.—The singing ceased.—The company continued standing in expressive silence—Judge DAVIS traced with his pencil the following additional stanza to the Hymn:—

"Ah! while we gather round your urn,
Join your blest band, great WASHINGTON,
Hark to that knell! A nation's sighs
Waft his pure spirit to the skies."

This stanza was sung, and the company retired in sadness, each one to his home.

At the period, in England, when stocks were exchanged for cravats, a friend asked Churchill what could have caused the sudden rise of cravats—"The fall of stocks," he replied.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of September next.

Scheme.

1	Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is \$20,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	2,000
2	1,500
8	1,000
10	500
20	200
40	100
50	50
450	20
1,050	10
7,366	5

9,000 Prizes. 23,886 tickets at \$5 is 119,430
14,886 Blanks

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of \$200
Second day, - - - - - 500
Third day, - - - - - 500
Fourth day, - - - - - 500
Fifth day, - - - - - 500
Sixth day, - - - - - 500
Seventh day, - - - - - 500
Eighth day, - - - - - 500
Ninth day, - - - - - 1,000
Tenth day, - - - - - 1,000
Eleventh day, - - - - - 1,000
Twelfth day, - - - - - 1,000
Thirteenth day, - - - - - 1,000
Fourteenth day, - - - - - 1,000
Fifteenth day, - - - - - 1,500
Sixteenth day, - - - - - 5,000
Seventeenth day, - - - - - 10,000
Eighteenth day, - - - - - 20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

\$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY.

Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Great Bargains.

ON Thursday, the 24th of August, next, the subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, all his property, real and personal, to wit:—the house and lots where he now lives; his tanyard, with all its appurtenances; a number of other lots, some improved, and others unimproved; his plantation near town; together with a quantity of leather, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, and numerous other articles. The sale will be positive, and be made on accommodating terms. WILLIAM RUDISILL.

July 22, 1826.—5195.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

SELECTED TOASTS.

AT WORCESTER.

The President of the U. States.—Like a rock in the ocean, unshaken, and rendered more pure by the dashing of the surf which madly strives to overwhelm it.

The Vice-President.—His talents for presiding, have fortunately been developed without the experiment of making him President—by the decisions of "THE CHAIR," "the words are reduced to writing."

The Heads of Departments.—Their assailants can find no cause of complaint against their administration—but would take their heads to get their offices.

The great Revolutionary Law Suit of Freedom vs. Tyranny, managed by Washington and able Counsel; wherein the summons was served at Lexington, the declaration filed at Philadelphia, the case opened at Bunker Hill, and after further arguments it was adjudged that Brother Jonathan take the frehold, without damage, and John Bull pay the costs.

AT NEW-BEDFORD.

The Constitution of the U. S.—Every succeeding anniversary witnesses its excellence—every succeeding attack demonstrates its firmness.

Education.—At once the pillar which must support, and the ornament which must adorn the fabric of freedom.

By Russel Freeman, Esq. New-Bedford and Nantucket.—By their PACIFIC pursuits pouring light upon our Land—and giving bone, and sinew and muscle, and head-matter to our Navy.

AT FALMOUTH.

The President of the U. S.—Highly meritorious in the discharge of his former offices, let us not rashly prejudice him in the execution of the present.

AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

The President of the U. S.—May the gratitude of his country be as fervent and durable as his public labors have been able and patriotic.

By Col. Decatur. The Secretary of the Navy.—Just in office; courteous in his manners, and energetic in his measures.

AT KEENE, N. H.

The Patriot, Statesmen, and Legislators of '76.—The head that conceived, and the heart that dared, are no less worthy of our admiration and gratitude, than the hand that executed.

By Hon. S. Hale. Our Primary Schools and our Militia.—An educated and armed population is a safe guaranty of liberty and independence.

By T. M. Edwards, Esq. Our National Executive.—By an honest, fearless and energetic discharge of duty, established in the confidence of the people.

AT ALBANY.

The President of the U. S.—The accomplished scholar, and correct statesman, whose independent mind is fraught with the noblest principles of wisdom and prudence.

AT CONCORD, N. H.

The Constitution of the U. S.—The palladium of our liberty; to posterity let it descend, unaltered, sacred and inviolate.

The President of the U. S.—We honor the man, who in every station has conferred honor upon his country.

Our Sister Republics.—We took them by the hand in their hour of trial: Let us not now "take counsel of our fears," and neglect to treat them like good neighbors.

AT WISCASSET, ME.

The Pilgrims of New-England.—They smote the Rock among the sands of Plymouth, and out gushed the living waters of freedom.

Party Spirit.—There are safety valves in public virtue which will forever prevent the steam of party spirit from bursting our political boilers.

The Mothers of the Revolution.—The city of Rome boasted of the perishable fire of her Vestal Virgins—but we boast of a Promethean spark kindled by our mothers on our domestic altars, which has illumined a continent with un fading splendor.

The President of the U. S.—He asked for scientific, but they gave him political observatories.

The Next Jubilee.—May it find our country "with strength of days in her right hand, and in all her paths peace."

AT HAMPTON SPRINGS, PENN.

True Democracy.—Its maxim—"The majority shall govern;" its motto, "To the most worthy," its result, the best public measures and the best public men.

Education.—The most necessary of all internal improvements—The true preservative of Liberty, which alone can perpetuate its blessings.

John Q. Adams, President of the U. S.—Honored as he ought to be with the first office in the world, for his pre-eminent talents, integrity, and worth.

The Administration of J. Q. Adams.—Envied by his enemies—applauded by his friends—May his virtues be rewarded in a re-election by a constitutional majority of votes.

Henry Clay.—A patriot statesman, who has devoted his time and talents to the best interests of his country; blustered by the tongue, that would brand him with the name of traitor.

Generals Brown, Scott, Ripley, Gaines, and other officers of the late war.—The laurels they gathered will wear well, as they have been dearly purchased.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, the hero of New-Orleans.—He paid the hostile foe with such coin, as they could not change.

The Government of the U. S. which finds men free and keeps them so.

AT ST. SIMONS, GEORGIA.

This Day.—'Tis the 50th of our Independence!—'Tis the Grand Festival of Ten Millions of Freemen! Let us Dedicate it with Hearts and Soul, to all the social enjoyments of Liberty and Equality.

The President of the U. S.—Famed for wisdom.—Let us judge him by his measures.

The Governor of Georgia.—Let us recollect his motives and forget his manner.

The Army and Navy of the Republic!—In Peace may they be Honored by their Countrymen! In War may Victory attend their Eagle!

Andrew Jackson.—Our Shield in War!—A Patriot without Fear! A Statesman without Reproach.

By the President.—The Creek Treaty.—As Georgians love their country, let us delight to respect, and Honor our Administration, while it respects our rights.

AT HINGHAM, MASS.

John Hancock and Samuel Adams.—The prescriptions of a Tyrant give brighter lustre to the fame of Freedom.

The Declaration of Independence.—An able exposition of the wrongs of our fathers—And a brilliant emanation from the mind of its illustrious author.

The President of the U. S.—Increasing his claims for the renewed expression of the confidence of the People, by the ability and independence of his administration.

The Heroes of the Revolution.—When eulogizing the virtues and valor of the dead, may we be liberal in substantial gratitude to the living.

AT NORWICH, CONN.

The President of the U. S. the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Norwich; and all other men "having authority."

The emigrants from the State of Connecticut, wherever located—they had better have remained at home.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of our Independence.—May all of us and some others live to see the hundredth.

The Surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.—May every man who opposes their just claims be sent to Constantinople.

The Declaration of Independence.—Faulty in only one particular: after "men," in the second paragraph, insert "and women."

The "Popular Horse"—If some of his riders do not get thrown, we are mistaken.

AT RICHMOND, VA.

By Col. Lambert of the 19th Regt.—The Chief Justice of the U. S.—The brightness of his virtues, and the splendor of his talents, have dissipated the shade which party prejudice threw around him. Virginia delights in the fame of her distinguished son.

By Mr. Henry W. Monroe, of the Fayette Guards.—The Administration—A dam to the current of the opposition, which must die of its own waste.

AT PETERSBURG, VA.

The President of the U. S.—May he retain his present seat as long as the "Father of our Country" did, and retire amidst the acclamations of his fellow-citizens.

From the National Journal.

The following letter from a respected friend at Lexington, Ky. announces the horrible catastrophe which preceded the execution of the miserable wretch who committed the cold-blooded and atrocious crime of assassinating Solomon P. Sharp under the influence of hate and vindictiveness merely, of which, being judged to death by man, he has gone to render an account to his God.

LEXINGTON, JULY 8, 1826.—Pursuant to his sentence, Beauchamp was hanged yesterday at Frankfort, after killing his wife and attempting to kill himself. About the time of day at which he was to be executed, he asked the guard to allow him to converse with his wife alone. The men left the room and soon heard a scream from Mrs. B. They ran back, and found her expiring, with two stabs in her breast, and her husband attempting to kill himself. He had inflicted on himself one wound, but not a mortal one, when his arm was stopped by the guard. As one knife only was found in the jail, it is not certain whether Mrs. B. was killed by her husband or by her own hand. Both of them had taken a large portion of poison, which failed in its purpose, and the knife was the last resort.

"Mrs. B. had been urging her husband to this course, and promised to accompany him in death, but he refused for a long time. A more desperate pair can seldom be found in any country. Neither of them believed in the Christian religion, nor had the least respect for religion. Gentlemen of great legal attainments had given opinions that no law existed to punish murder, and I presume the prisoner expected a pardon. When that failed, he returned to his natural desperate feelings. I write on the information of persons arriving from Frankfort, believing the result of this most distressing case will be interesting to you. The circumstances may not be correctly given—that both Beauchamp and his wife are dead, there can be no doubt."

WASHINGTON, JULY 22.—Again the Western Mail brings us a tale of horror. The following is an extract of another letter, for which we are indebted to the gentleman who furnished us with the information respecting the fate of the Beauchamps, husband and wife:

LEXINGTON, JULY 10, 1826.—"Isaac B. Desha, charged with the murder of Baker, cut his throat on Saturday morning, the 8th, and the opinion of the attending physician was, that he could not recover. The wind pipe was cut through, and he was speechless. Pen, ink, and paper, were given to him, and he wrote that he was not guilty of the charge for which he was confined. This makes four persons who have, within a short time, destroyed their lives on account of the charge of murder—two for the murder of Walton, in Henderson county; Beauchamp and Desha, beside the wife of the former, who stabbed herself, as it appeared from her own ac-

count before she expired. The death of Beauchamp and Desha will tend very much to relieve the country from subjects calculated to inflame public feeling."

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

In all republican representative governments, when the officers of the nation are dependent for their stations on the standing they hold in public estimation, politics will be a prevailing topic of discussion, and a fertile source of disagreement.

No leading political measures can be carried forward, unless under the guidance of active and intelligent leaders. Associations formed to support principles, may constitute parties not inconsistent with the general welfare; but if there be no bond of union, but an adherence to particular men, they become a faction, derogating from national usefulness, and national character.

Unfortunately for us, political parties have so intimately associated measures with men, that the latter became at length the prominent objects of public anxiety, and principles are thus made subservient to the interests and exaltation of persons, who frequently rise on the unmerited downfall and degradation of their opponents; and those characters become the most active, who seek to gratify, at the expense of the people, their interest and ambition, by the honors and emoluments attached to the dispensation of places and offices.

It is congenial with our civil institutions, and not inconsistent with patriotism, that those who are impelled by love of country to honorable competition and emulous rivalry in the service of the public, should look forward, with reasonable expectation, to some future recompense for their exertions. But when men are substituted for measures—the views and interests of a leader, for the good of the people—when the latter are made the mere stepping-stones to preferment, and politicians expect a reward, according to their activity, not as patriots, but as partisans—then a degree of virulence pervades almost every public discussion, which principle never sanctioned, and which the public good alone would never originate nor foster.

From this state of things originates faction—unjust imputation—disingenuous crimination—with all the irritation resulting from direct abuse and rancorous sarcasm, the never-failing impulse of selfish and insidious motives; the certain resort of a conscious desecration of moral and patriotic principles, and ultimately resulting in that detestable system of ethics—that the means are sanctified by the end.

How far this state of things is apposite to our late national councils, and how far their present procedure has derogated from our former standing, must be estimated by the general and daily reprobation of intelligent and impartial persons, who evidence a strong sentiment of disgust, at this waste of time and sacrifice of national character; believing that when Congress shall cease to be an object of reliance and pride, or excite only distrust and disdain, the whole nation and government must partake of the discredit and danger.

But how far these men, holding so dignified and responsible a station, have been prompted by love of country, and impelled by the interests of their constituents—men, who unblushingly proclaim an opposition to every leading measure of the administration, be it right or wrong—men, evidencing such motives, and driven to the resort of substituting billingsgate for facts, and debasing vituperation for argument—men, who highly approved and sanctioned by their undeviating vote, the measures of the last happy administration, and even felt themselves dignified, under the pledge then given, that the holy league of tyrants should not, as enemies, pollute with their banner the free soil of S. America—men, who now oppose the great national policy of internal improvement, recommended and acted on under every administration, and fostered by the sanction of the citizens at large, under the impression that it is attaining a permanent source of prosperity, and through its facilities of intercourse, procuring a perpetual security to our independence—men, who now, under a continuance of the same executive policy,—without any change in our circumstances or relations,—register their vote against every leading measure—bow with submissive reverence to the majesty of the people, and then proclaim, in a dictatorial way, to their constituents, that the present administration must be put down.—How far such a line of conduct merits our approbation, and such men our confidence, is a matter of serious consideration—a sacred duty to be

discharged by us, at our election in 1827.

As we are now on the eve of our State Elections, let us defer a more particular view of Congressional procedure, to a future number, and for a moment restrict our view to our own State, to our individual standing in this family of republics. It is an evident, a lamentable truth, that N. Carolina ever has been, and is yet almost a blank, in all the different departments of the federal government.

We owe it to ourselves and posterity, to endeavour to develop the cause, and if possible, to remedy the error, which has thus placed us so far in the back ground, as to a participation in the profits, honors, and influence, in our confederated association. Why have we forfeited the confidence of all those, who for forty years have had the dispensation of posts of honor, and places of profit and responsibility? Why are not diplomatic characters selected from our citizens? Why are no departmental talents solicited here? This cannot arise from paucity of talents; permanent effects never exist, without their appropriate cause:—diffusive national difficulties and deprivations, arise from national defects or mismanagement,—to develop this cause, is to point to the remedy. Why have we so uniformly advocated an illiberal policy, and opposed to our own interest and improvement, a parsimonious legislation? Why have we ever refused a system of general education, thus preventing a diffusive intelligence, which might have reached every citizen of the state, and thus laid that foundation of intellectual energy and moral independence, so essential to elevation and prosperity in our social relations? Why have we, as a state, ever been distracted with sectional interests and prejudices, and an extended liberal view of our entire state, as an undivided whole, been ever repulsed in our legislature, as respects equal representation—an essential defect in our constitution, individually acknowledged, collectively denied? How can a correct legislation proceed, without perfect reciprocity and community of interest,—without a common stock of energy to raise to distinction, and organise to prosperity, our civil and political institutions, equally extended to every citizen and every limit? Why have no resources of permanent revenue been adopted, to alleviate the increasing burthen of taxation? Is there one solitary object for national wealth, improvement or permanent resource, in which the state, as a community, is solely interested? While other states, by the increasing light of political science, are rising to wealth, dignity and influence, we are etching out our stationary existence, under that fatal torpor, which has progressively sunk us to our present comparative imbecility,—extending its rickety influence to higher legislation.

Why, in Congress, have we refused a participation in Calhoun's grand scheme of a chain of national canals, contemplated, and now progressing along the Atlantic coast, even so far as respects our own State—a scheme, conceived and appreciated by a mind as exalted as patriotic—a scheme of national reciprocity; a security to national intercourse and independence, peculiarly essential to the southern States? Why have we, as a state, opposed every effort of the General Government, as to internal improvement, which is now progressing, to add wealth and dignity to the nation?

It requires no great political sagacity, nor any extraordinary depth of observation,—it is not necessary to call prescience into requisition, to develop the fact—that corresponding to our own views of national legislation, we shall be excluded from the benefits of the great national road to New-Orleans.

A contracted, niggardly policy at home, has thus stamped its own impress on our policy and features abroad. And are we thus ever to remain in the wake of our political vessel, while she sails, decked with the colours of our sister republics? Must we ever remain the puppets of some supposed master genius? Are we eternally to follow some political meteor, because it warms us with its approximating fervour, and dazzles us with its brilliant coruscations, until it attains its wished for elevation, and leaves us bewildered in inconsistency and error, and benighted in a maze of difficulties and deprivations, for the light of liberal and independent principles?

If these be principles, if these be facts, worthy the interest, the calm and dispassionate investigation of my fellow-citizens, in which we are all deeply interested—let us act an independent part, worthy of ourselves, at our approaching election. This is neither the views nor advice of disappointment or disaffection, but the candid sentiments of one, who has never asked, and never expects to fill any office, under the local or general government—of one, who, if he knows himself, loves his native country, and reveres its institutions as the only hope of civil enjoyment and national prosperity—as the most valuable patrimony that can be, or ever has been bequeathed to posterity.

A CITIZEN.

Wooden Nutmegs outdone.—It is said in the London papers, that "some fellows in the West of England had been selling cucumbers made of the plaster of Paris."

Foreign.

From the National Journal.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Packet ship Algonquin, the arrival of which we yesterday announced, brings information, that trade and manufactures had revived in a degree; but the improvement was not considerable. The London Courier of the 5th, after observing that it does not share in the gloomy anticipations of some editors, "who think that the reverse which the commerce and manufactures of the country have recently experienced, is the signal and the commencement of decline in the national wealth and power," adds,—"yet it cannot be denied that those interests are in a state of great depression; that the navigation of the country excites lively alarm among those most interested in its support; that large classes of people are in a state of destitution; and that circulation and credit are undergoing changes, the effects of which few persons even profess clearly to foresee." The Liverpool "Albion," of the same date, contains a long, elaborate essay on the "state and prospects of the Cotton Trade," which concludes thus—

"Upon a review of the whole subject, we cannot see any reason for despondency respecting the cotton market. Its present view is evidently encouraging; and the prospects as to the future are more favorable at this moment than, after the events of the last five months, the most sanguine among us had the courage to anticipate."

The British Parliament was to be dissolved, and the elections for the new one engaged a large share of public attention and the pages of the newspapers. Even the London Courier calls for the choice of really independent men, and the Morning Chronicle says—

"Our readers may be assured that the work for the next Parliament will not be light. The occasion demands active and clear-headed men, able and willing to fight the good fight against selfish monopolists and extravagant consumers of the resources of the nation."

It is mentioned in the Courier that the Peruvian government had refused to close with an offer of two millions and a half of dollars, to purchase the mines in its territory." According to an official communication of the Secretary General of that government, the *minimum* price for which they will be sold is three millions of dollars; and it appears by computation there are about five thousand mines (*bocas minas*) belonging to the State. The offer is addressed to America as well as to Europe.

From the Salem Gazette, July 14.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter to a gentleman in this town, received by the Triton, dated St. Petersburg, May, 21. The following is an extract from the above mentioned letter:

"The coronation of the present Emperor is to take place at Moscow next month. The serious affair of the 23d December has caused very many of the officers of the army (of the first families in Europe) to be arrested, and it is said more than a thousand are now confined in the castle of this city; their fate is very uncertain. The first battalion of the regiment of guards, amounting to more than 20,000, and commanded by a Colonel, set off a few days since for Moscow. After a forced march of two days the commander ordered the men to be drilled, which they refused. He then attempted to force them, upon which they shot him dead upon the spot, and afterwards cut him to pieces with their swords. Affairs at present are in a very unsettled state, and well informed men predict something serious before a great while."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Baltimore dated Havre, France, July 3.

"There has been some little commotion amongst the people in France on account of some Religious men who are preaching in the different towns under the title of Missionaries, but the people say they are betrayers, paving the road for the introduction of the Inquisition.—Their religion differs not from the established religion here, and they are protected by the Government, without which they dare not appear in public. Whilst I was in Rouen, these preachers made their appearance in that place, and were only able to preach by having a strong military guard around the churches, whilst the streets were patrolled by Cavalry and Infantry in numerous squads.—This to me was a most novel sight, but I was not able to see the whole of it, as it was both necessary and prudent to retire to the hotel as soon as night set in, as there was considerable rioting among the citizens and soldiers, for two or three nights, notwithstanding all the precaution taken to prevent it. On the night of the first riot the ministers barely escaped with their lives, as the people assailed them and the Military with stones, bottles, and other dangerous missiles. Many of the Military were injured by the citizens throwing vitriol upon them from the windows, which proved to be very annoying by burning them and the horses. It seems to me the French nation are quite ripe for an insurrection, but I may be mistaken—at all events, they appear to be

far from contented with their present condition."

Balt. Patriot.

By the ship Josephine, we have received Liverpool papers of the 12th and 13th June, from which we copy the following items. Their columns are chiefly occupied with electioneering articles.

N. Y. Evening Post.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 12.

Dreadful Riot at Carlisle.—We regret to state that a fatal affray has taken place at Carlisle, between the soldiers and the people, in which some of the latter have lost their lives. The following account of this dreadful affair is from a private letter:

"CARLISLE, Tuesday, June 6, half past four P. M.—I have just returned from witnessing a most melancholy occurrence, Sir Philip Musgrave, of Edenhall, the ministerial candidate for this city, was on his canvass this morning in Caldewgate, one of the suburbs. Sir P. is an extremely unpopular candidate, on account of his support of the corn laws. Caldewgate is principally inhabited by persons concerned in the cotton manufacture, who are now in a state of starvation, earning from 2s 9d to 4s per week, and whose feelings respecting the corn laws are most acute. The sight of Sir P., under such circumstances, caused great irritation, and he and his friends were pelted with stones by the rabble. He took refuge in a private house, the mob increased to some hundreds, principally, however, women and boys; but their appearance was sufficiently formidable to prevent Sir P. attempting to make his way through them. He continued a prisoner until the afternoon, the mayor all the while busying himself with swearing in special constables. About half-past one, I was coming into the city from that quarter where I had some business, when I met W. Hodgson, the clerk of the peace for the county, and the mayor of the city, proceeding to the place of Sir P's imprisonment, with two or three constables, and a dozen or so of gentlemen. The rabble slowly retreated, but a party of them, ensconced behind a wall which enfolded Mr. Hodgson's little party, suddenly poured such a volley of stones among them as compelled an instantaneous retreat. The rabble now began to pour from all parts of the town, and I think about half an hour after the repulse of Mr. Hodgson, an officer, sergeant, and three artillerymen, marched to the scene of action: they were followed by a company of the 55th; then came another company of foot, then a few magistrates and private gentlemen, and after them a body of special constables. When within about a hundred yards of the rabble they paused for a few minutes, when I was told the riot act was read. They then charged, and the mob retreated pouring on them volleys of stones, of which, indeed, they threw a good quantity during the pause above mentioned. They cleared the area opposite the house of Sir Philip's imprisonment with the bayonet, and then fired three volleys upon two small streets called Shaddongate and Queen street, in quick succession, after the retreating mob. Sir P. his friends, and the special constables, then marched up the street, and in a short time the troops re-formed themselves, and returned to the castle. So far the matter seemed trifling, for every one near me believed that the volleys were nothing but blank cartridges fired over the heads of the mob, which consisted principally of women and children. But to my great surprise I was overtaken on my way home by a woman in the greatest agony of grief, who requested me to assist her son-in-law who was shot. I went with all speed, and found him shot through the chest, and bleeding profusely. After doing what was necessary, I left him to see a young woman."

She was shot through the temple, her brains escaping through the wound. Assistance was evidently of no use, and I left her to see a boy, about fifteen, who was shot in the heel. I am afraid it will be a bad case; probably the limb will be lost. I then hurried to a young woman whom I found under the care of a surgeon, who happened, like myself, to be on the spot. She was in the house at the junction of the two streets. A ball had gone through the house, entering at one window and going out at another; in its passage it made a fracture of the upper part of her skull. It is not probable she will survive. I returned to the woman mentioned before, and found her dead; the man shot through the body seemed somewhat recovered; I also heard of another individual being wounded, but did not see him—live in all. Of the foolish attack on Sir Philip Musgrave, there cannot be two opinions; but its criminality is much diminished by its being but a stretch of the usual license of a contested election, by a starving rabble.—When it was learned that the soldiers had fired with ball, all who witnessed the transaction expressed the greatest horror at the fact; and if the destruction occasioned was intentional, I must say that it would require strong language to express my opinion of the slaughter of the poor wretches, whose dying agonies I have just witnessed."

Another account of this melancholy affair states that the people locked Sir Philip Musgrave up in a loom-shop, and insisted upon his trying to weave a piece of calico, in order that he might learn how they had to labor for their bread. Sir Philip, we believe, is an advocate for the corn laws, which, in some degree, accounts for the animosity of the people.

A Woman's Longings and a Husband's Affection. LONDON POLICE, Bow Street.—A man was brought up to this office on Monday, charged with stealing seven cabbages from a garden. His defence was, that his wife had taken a desperate longing to eat a mess of cabbage; and he, thinking to oblige her, stole them for her, it being Sunday, and the shops shut, so that he could not procure them by any more lawful means. Sir Richard Birnie, (the Magistrate) said the prisoner might have contented himself with a less number, since his wife could hardly be presumed to have longed for a dish of seven monstrous cabbages. The prisoner said that there was no telling, when a woman was in that way, what she might take in her head to eat. The Magistrate did not seem to be satisfied with this conjugal and obstetric defence and explanation; he fined the prisoner 20s.

London paper.

Domestic.

Blacks.—The increase of Negroes in this city is a subject of alarming observation. This place is becoming the point of refuge to all the runaways in the Union, and it behoves the citizens to take measures to regulate a class of people, that one day may endanger the lives and property of the white inhabitants. Already these people insult and drive our wives and daughters off the walks in the public streets. That most of the Blacks in this city, especially the new comers, live by picking and fobbing, the daily published proceedings of our court of sessions amply prove. Such people require trifling inducement, and only the hope of success, to make a bold attempt against the Whites. The fact is, we are very wrong, the *Wilberforce*, and other societies, have emboldened the Negroes to act in a manner they would not have thought of but for these institutions; it has made them very rude and insolent, and it is time something were done to correct them. To effect this, a general meeting should be called, and a petition forwarded to the Legislature. The Negroes must be restricted; or on arriving here, put under bonds till sent back. Our city taxes are high enough already, we have more poor in proportion, than any part of the United States, and ought not to be burdened with more black paupers.

Snoulen's N. Y. Adv.

From the Greenville (S. C.) Republican.

Hydrophobia.—Our correspondent in Chester district, under date of 6th ult. says—"A melancholy occurrence took place this day week on the south fork of Fishing Creek: Mr. Pagan observing that a little favorite dog of his had something ailing it, confined it in a barrel to prevent accidents; but in a day or two it found means to escape, and bit the whole of Mr. P's family, consisting of seven, himself included. Mrs. P. already shews symptoms of hydrophobia.—Three of Mr. Abraham Gill's children were also bit by the same dog, before it could be secured."

We perceive by the weekly bills of mortality, that deaths in New-York and Philadelphia have increased very considerably during the last week or two. In the week ending on the 15th, there were 109 deaths in New-York, and 120 in Philadelphia. Nearly two-thirds of this alarming aggregate were children of not more than two or three years of age, and the prevailing disease among these helpless beings was *cholera morbus*. The cases of fever were very few in number.—As this is the most dangerous season, persons cannot be too much on their guard against eating unripe fruits. A little attention to the diet, and regular exercise without exposure to the sun, may prevent much sickness.

Nat. Journal.

The New-York American gives the following statement of the examinations of two females, deemed respectable, belonging to that city, on a charge of shoplifting:

"Two female swindlers were examined this morning, on charges of very extensive depredations on the property of dealers in dry-goods. They are married women, and sisters; their husbands, it appears, are respectable individuals, had no knowledge of these practices, and are involved in misery by the discovery. These women have been, it is said, for a long time in the habit of going into shops to price articles, and while the persons attending were answering their demands, purloining various goods of a light and costly description. A great number of band-boxes and trunks were brought with them to the police office, containing goods supposed to be the product of their innumerable larcenies."

JULY 20.—Three other females, the sisters of the above mentioned women, one of them only thirteen years of age, were arrested this morning; and it is supposed there is still another concerned in these practices, who has not been taken. They have carried on the business of shop-lifting for upwards of a twelve month, and have been very successful. They sold the articles pilfered in one quarter of the city, to others, generally taking part goods and part cash. The cause of the detection was a quarrel among themselves. They have carried on

their trade chiefly in Canal-street, of late, where they have robbed a great number of retail dry-goods shops.

Mr. Simon B. Werckmuller, of Norfolk, who, with his wife, kept a millinery store, drew the \$30,000 in the late Maryland Lottery, and has been paid the same. Mr. W. is a respectable and industrious middle aged citizen, with a large family of children.

The last Western Herald, printed at Bardstown, states that a Mr. Lewis Rodes was killed, and several others wounded, in an attack on the house of a Mr. Enlows, in Harden county, on the 20th June. What else could be expected from such a lawless proceeding? Who would not defend his castle? Kentucky Whig.

From the Lexington Whig.

We understand it is intended to give a public dinner to our distinguished fellow citizen Henry Clay, during his expected visit to Lexington. It will be given by his late constituents, among whom he has so long lived, so faithfully—and ably served, and to whom he is so well known, on account of his distinguished public services, and also of their undiminished confidence and esteem. We are confident this opportunity will be embraced with peculiar satisfaction by those who have witnessed the firmness with which he has discharged his public duties, while assailed on all sides by his foes.

We observe, by the Indiana papers, that the Brigade of Engineers, of which Mr. Shriver is the head, has arrived upon the ground of the proposed White-water Canal; the practicability of which is to be ascertained by actual survey, under the authority of the General Government, at the request of the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress. The operations of the Engineers were to commence, immediately, by a preliminary survey, to ascertain the practicability of connecting the waters of the White-Water River with those of the Wabash.

Nat. Int.

Mr. Hamtramck.—When the appointment of this gentleman to an Indian Agency in Missouri was first announced, we noticed it in terms of disapprobation. We have since received information which places the appointment in a very different light from that in which we then viewed it; and we consider it due to truth and justice to state the facts for the information of our readers.

Mr. Hamtramck is about 28 years of age. He was born at Fort Wayne, and has lived most of his time in Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri, of which latter state he is now, and was at the time of his appointment, a citizen. His father was an officer of the revolution, and died in the public service, and he is himself an intelligent and valuable man. Upon these considerations, he was recommended to the consideration of the President by about eighty members of Congress, and for this particular appointment by about thirty.

Among those who recommended Mr. Hamtramck was Gen. Jackson and Mr. Senator Benton, although the last opposed his appointment when nominated.—He is acquainted with the Indian manners and character, and by those best acquainted with him, is considered well qualified to perform the duties of the agency confided to him.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Colonel Thomas Gray, of Cocke county, has been a practising attorney for sixty five years. Last week at the county court, in Newport, he delivered a speech in a case which he had been engaged to attend to, with much animation and a perfect recollection of facts.

In the course of his address to the jury, he took occasion to advert to the length of time he had pursued the practice of the law, and observed, that that was the last speech he expected to make. Mr. Gray is upwards of 80 year of age. Perhaps no lawyer in the United States, has been engaged for so long a time, in the practice of his profession.

Knoxville Register.

In Vermont, Elder Ezra Butler, of Waterbury, has been nominated for Governor, and Elder Aaron Leland, of Chester, for Lieutenant Governor. Both these gentlemen are now Pastors of Churches! There has been great difficulty in finding gentlemen willing to accept these offices in that State, owing to the niggardly salaries or some other cause.

Salem Reg.

We saw two toasts in the Stonington Yankee that we should have copied verbatim, had not the paper been mislaid. One by Mr. Dixon of Westerly, complimented Mr. Clay as a statesman and a patriot, but hoped that he might never again leave the duties of the Cabinet to fire at a loon. Another—The fruit of the vine of Connecticut—if it will not make wine, it will make pies.

Connecticut Mirror.

At a grand ball lately given in the city of Paris for the benefit of the Greeks, "the venerable General LAFAYETTE," says a letter, "was received by the company, as a father would be amidst his children."

MANUFACTURES.

Travellers who have visited the towns of the Eastern continent, where the inhabitants have been principally engaged in the business of manufacturing, have given deplorable pictures of the moral and intellectual condition of the population, and degraded by a servile dependence upon the will of an employer; and many politicians have looked on those establishments growing up among us with the rapidity of the mushroom, but the strength and stability of the oak, with great alarm. A visit to the districts where so much capital has been employed in giving motion to the shuttle, would convince those prophets of evil how groundless are their fears, that our institutions may be impaired, or our purity contaminated. In most of the villages rising round those spots where the noises of the loom and the murmur of the water fall are made to blend in pleasant concord, the temple of religion and the miniature academy, where moral truth and literary knowledge are frequently imparted, rise in near vicinity. The busy industry and good intelligence of the inhabitants offer pledges of the political and moral health and vigour of the establishments. The quiet, order, and regularity which prevail, are so many pledges that the character of the citizens will remain equally sound, whether his hand be placed upon the shuttle or the plough.

National Aegis.

POSTAGE.—To printers this is a much larger item of expenditure than it should be.—We have not unfrequently paid 20 per cent and sometimes more, on the value of a letter, and frequently paid an infinite per centage for letters which are not worth the time spent in their perusal. Sometimes a friend in a distant town sends by mail an advertisement unaccompanied with the pay: as it is for our benefit, of course he thinks we cannot complain at the trifling amount of the postage. After its insertion, a bill is transmitted: an answer with the cash is received in return—and now another and a double postage is left for our discharge.—and no man, it is perhaps thought, should complain of paying postage on a letter which contains money. Thus thirty cents are sometimes to be deducted from a single dollar! An instance occurred recently, which serves to show how great a share of the profits of newspaper printing may be taken off by an omission on the part of subscribers to pay the postage on their letters. A few months since we paid twenty-five cents for postage of a letter requesting the Journal to be sent to a gentleman in Chester, South Carolina: last week we found another letter in the Post Office, marked fifty cents. It was from the same gentleman giving information that he was about removing to the westward, he wished his paper discontinued at the expiration of six months, and enclosed one dollar and twenty-five cents in S. Carolina bank notes, which may perhaps be passed at twenty per cent discount. Thus we have left twenty-five cents in pay for six months Papers!—We hope we shall have no more cause of complaint for grievances of this nature. Portsmouth Journal.

"Pleasant but wrong."—A late Kentucky Gazette contains an advertisement of the hon. Judge Shannon, directed against the hon. Mr. Wickliffe, of the Kentucky Senate. It presents so striking a portrait of Kentucky manners, that we are bound, as honest Journalists, to make a few extracts.—Noah's Enquirer.

"Nature, in forming him a scoundrel, has, fortunately for himself, but unfortunately for his country, denied him courage. If, by his natural disposition, he was as prone to the commission of murder, as he is to the giving of false testimony against his neighbor, he would long since have expiated his crimes upon a gallows, and the community would have enjoyed the benefit of a useful public example.

"His mind appears to be a great reservoir of falsehood—an inexhaustible fountain of lies, from which there flows a perennial stream of calumny, embittered by the base malignity of his heart."

As a contrast to this animated description, we will give the following gallant complimentary toast of a gentleman of Portland, (Me.) It is in what may be called "the confectionary style" of writing.

By Mr. John Widgery. *The virtuous, fair and accomplished Daughters of Columbia*—Born in the land of happy destiny, rocked in the cradle of Liberty, educated in the unbounded freedom of intellectual inquiry, roaming in the garden of genius and the graces; she gathers from its imperishable verdure the fruits of refinement, on which she banquets in literary luxury. Culling the flowers of wit, of mirth, and of sentiment; she encircles her brow with the chaplet; and stands arrayed in all the majesty of moral beauty—that brow, arched by her smile, becomes to us the bow of heavenly promise, that smile the palladium of present bliss; the harbinger of future joy. Presented us by Heaven's high behest, as the redeeming spirits of humanity, she must cause the heart and can of every honest man among us, to overflow with gratitude and wine.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1826.

To Correspondents.—"S." shall have an early insertion.

"A's" communication we decline publishing. We entirely concur with him in opinion; but we have ever made it a rule to exclude from our columns all such religious matter as would lead to controversy. We shall be glad to hear from him again on other subjects.

We would willingly acknowledge the favor of another correspondent, and assign our reasons for not publishing; but as he has enjoined it on us, in case of a rejection, "to say nothing," we must leave him to find out our reasons as he can.

A correspondent wishes to be informed, whether the committee, whose reports we have published, have exhausted their list of grievances, and are thus thrown out of employ; or have found the business they have undertaken, as some young lawyers find "Coke upon Lyttleton," too hard for them? If the latter be the case, he has nothing farther to say; but if the former, he engages to furnish them with a list of unnoticed grievances, long enough to employ their pens for at least half a score of weeks.

A serious accident happened at Hays' Mill, on Saturday, the 29th ult. A daughter of Mr. Blanchard, who kept the mill, got on a wheel fixed to an upright shaft, for the purpose of riding round on it, when her clothes were unfortunately caught by the cogs, and her feet drawn from the wheel; she clung fast to the shaft with her arms, and in this situation was carried round until she was struck with such violence against a post, as to break both her thighs, and tear off a large portion of one of her heels. Medical aid was immediately procured and the fractures reduced, and we are informed that her chance of recovery is now favorable.

The Administration.—If the toasts drank on the late anniversary of our independence, be any criterion of public opinion, —and in general, we think they form a pretty correct one,—we feel no hesitation in saying, that the Administration is strong in the confidence of the people. The efforts to render it unpopular, have been unavailing; and its leading measures, as far as our information extends, seem to have met with decided approbation. The undignified proceedings in the Senate, and in the lower House, have, with few exceptions, found no favor; and the seal of public reprobation has been affixed to them. Their tendency has been to weaken the cause which they were intended to support, to unite more closely the friends of the administration, and to strengthen it in the opinions of the reflecting and impartial portion of the community.

The London editors make severe and pointed remarks on the proceedings in our last Congress. The editor of the London Magazine, speaking of the wordy encounter between Mr. Trimble and Mr. Duffie, says—"At Washington there has been a terrible do, in the Hall of Representatives, between a Mr. M'Duffie and Mr. Trimble. These wise men of America seem to be particularly fond of making fools of themselves." Mr. M'Duffie may see from this, that his conduct has gained him as little credit abroad as it has at home. But the worst of it is, the character of the country is made to suffer for it; and the whole American people are traduced, in consequence of the acts of a few individuals, whose conduct, instead of being approved of, has received the most marked reprobation.

The political friends of Gen. Jackson have had a meeting in Charleston, and passed resolutions expressive of their continued confidence in him, and of their determination to give him their support at the next election. A meeting of the friends of the Administration was subsequently called, to "take into consideration such constitutional measures in support of the Administration, as may be deemed expedient." The proceedings of this meeting have not yet reached us.

Match for the Sea Serpent.—The Montreal Herald, of July 5, gives an account

of a monstrous serpent recently seen by several of the inhabitants of L'Assomption. It was first discovered by a woman and three children, who were gathering strawberries, and who were so frightened, that they scarcely had strength to retire and tell the neighbours what they had seen. When first seen, it was curled spirally round a tree, thirty feet in height, with its tail resting on the ground, and its head waving above the topmost branches, as if looking around for its prey. Several of the neighbours, whose curiosity was excited by the story of the woman, armed themselves and went in search of the monster; but when they reached the spot, nothing was to be seen of him, and they began to conclude that the woman had been imposed on by her imagination. As a last resource, however, they resolved to fire off a gun, to start the serpent, if lurking near them:—a musket was discharged, "when lo! a tract of tall grass, not far from them, was violently agitated, and writhing through it, with the velocity of a race-horse, appeared an enormous serpent, whose body, occasionally rising, disclosed a bulk as large as that of a water bucket, causing in its flight a leaf-like rustling sound, and leaving behind a long wake of waving grass. Hurrying through the tract, it crossed a ploughed field, through which its passage was only to be traced by a lineal cloud of dust, entered a wood and disappeared." The length of this monster was calculated to be fifty feet; and as some time previous, several sheep, seven cows, and a horse, had disappeared, no one could tell how, and gone no one could tell where, it was very rationally concluded that they had been swallowed whole by this Canadian *Boa Constrictor*.

The editor of the *Herald* entertains no doubt of the existence of this serpent, as it is affirmed by seven credible persons who saw it, and who could have no motive for fabricating a lie. Others, however, will think there is plenty of room for doubt; and after the incredulity which has been manifested in relation to the *Sea Serpent*, whose existence is so well attested, it can hardly be supposed that this monster will meet with any better reception.

Judge Nash has resigned his seat on the Circuit Court Bench, and the Governor has called the Council to meet on the 10th of August, to advise with him on the appointment of a successor.

Do not the frequent resignations of our Judges speak a language which cannot be misunderstood, and ought no longer to be disregarded? Within the last ten years, there have been at least as many resignations. And why?—Because the labours and the salary of the office are wholly incompatible.—Either let the Circuits be made less, or the salary increased. N. C. Journal.

From the National Journal.

RECORD.

Presidents of Congress, under the Confederation.
1774—Peyton Randolph.
"—Henry Middleton.
75—John Hancock.
77—Henry Laurens.
78—John Jay.
79—Samuel Huntington.
80—Thomas M'Kean.
81—John Hanson.
82—Elias Boudinot.
83—Thomas Mifflin.
84—Richard Henry Lee.
86—Nathaniel Gorham.
87—Arthur St. Clair.
88—Cyrus Griffin.

* Alive in 1826.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. George Washington, from 1789 to 1797—Died Dec. 14, 1799.
2. John Adams, from 1797 to 1801—Died July 4, 1826.
3. Thomas Jefferson, from 1801 to 1809.—Died July 4, 1826.
4. James Madison, from 1809 to 1817.
5. James Monroe, from 1817 to 1825.
6. John Quincy Adams, from 1825.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson had invitations from the City of Washington, to participate, at that place, in the celebration of the Jubilee of Independence.—But they received a summons from the Highest Power—and were bid to a Celestial Mansion.

Anecdote of John Adams.—Commodore Tucker commanded the public ship, which carried out Mr. Adams on his first embassy to Europe, early in the revolutionary war. On the voyage, she was attacked by a British cruiser. When the action began, Mr. A. was walking on the quarter deck. The Commodore pressed him to go below, as he was exposing himself, without the chance of rendering service. He refused, and arming himself with a musket, fought out the action, which lasted more than an hour. The Englishman was finally beaten off with loss.

Military Education.—The military education which has been introduced by the West Point Academy and Captain Partridge, appears to be becoming very popular. The efficiency with which these establishments have been conducted contribute to this result, but to youth there is something in a military education that is particularly taking. It is said that over 100 candidates are now waiting for admission at West Point. We know very well that Partridge cannot receive so many as he has offered. This argues well for the character of the times. Education is rapidly approaching its highest state in every portion of the country. N. Y. Adv.

Silk.—We should not be surprised if our silk manufactures in a few years equalled the quantity of our cottons. In the middle and southern States, there is a fine climate for breeding the silk worm, and when the raw material is prepared, the ingenuity of our artisans will soon render the manufacture equal to the foreign.—There is a large and splendid silk establishment on Staten Island, which prints a variety of silk goods, in the most elegant and splendid style. ib.

Fourth of July Puns.—The following toasts were given at Worthington in Massachusetts.

The opposers of the Panama Mission.—Let their ways be Adamsized with Southard Clay, and confusion Rush in Barbour-ous fury on their councils.

Turkey.—May she be fried in hot Greece!

The Norfolk Herald of the 14th ult. states, that the discount on North-Carolina money has decreased within a few days, and is now 2½ to 3 per cent.

According to an article in the *Intelligencer*, "the first duel ever fought in the Union," was long before the Union, (in 1621.)

One of the hotels in Philadelphia is kept by a Mr. Saint.

A French physician of eminence observed, during the use of the guillotine in France, in the reign of terror, that owing to the number of invalids decapitated, and to the whole race of *hypochondriacs* being cured by the fear of it, he had lost more than three fourths of his patients.

"Why do you not pay me that six-and-eight-pence, Mr. Mulrooney?" said an attorney to an Irishman; who replied, "Why faith, because I do not owe you that sum." "Not owe it me, yes you do; it is for the opinion you had of me." "That's a good one, indeed," replied Pat, "faith, I never had any opinion of you in all my life."

We are requested to state, that the Rev. Joux L. DAVIS will preach at Gibbon Meeting-House, near the residence of Wm. Berryhill, sen, on the 4th Sunday of this month.

MARRIED.

At the seat of Mrs. Conner, on 27th July, by the Rev. H. N. Pharr, Mr. W. S. SIMONSON, to Miss ELIZA M. CONNER, of Lincolnton.

DIED.

At his residence in Iredell county, on the 25th ult. the Rev. Dr. HALL, at a very advanced age. Few men, perhaps, have been more useful in their day, more highly respected, than the deceased, both in his character as a zealous servant of Christ, and as an exemplary member of society. He was a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and had for a long time been regarded as a father in Israel, venerable for his age, and for the wisdom of his counsels.

In the county of Lincoln, on the 24th ult. JACOB MOODY. He was a young man, about 21 years of age, enjoying all the vivacity, vigor, and health of youth, until the minute of his death. How sudden is the exit of some men, and how slight is the apparent cause of death in many instances. Some labor under diseases for weeks, months, or years, and death appears to stand aloof from them; others receive injuries, from what are called accidents, and recover, when, to all appearance, the cause was sufficient to have taken more than one life; others depart from the slightest apparent cause. The subject of this notice was amusing himself in running, with a younger brother; in the race, he fell, but immediately arose with a smile, and walked a short distance to a fence, over which he leaped a very short time, heaving a few groans, and then fell lifeless to the ground.—Medical aid was soon called, but no assistance could be given. The vital spark of life was gone.

In Greene county, Tennessee, on the 16th ult. in the 25th year of his age, Mr. James E. ROBINSON. Mr. Robinson was born and raised in Lincoln county N. C.; he was on a tour to the West, when he was taken with the fever on the 29th August, 1825; by assistance, he was enabled to get on towards home as far as Greene county, where he died. During the last weeks of his life, he had an obstinate cough, which terminated his existence. W. Carolinian.

In Burke county, on the 16th ult. John CONNELLY, Esq. in the 82nd year of his age. Mr. C. was a native of Pennsylvania, but has been a citizen of this county upwards of 50 years. In the death of this good old man, society has lost one of its best members, and his friends one of their choicest blessings.

Departed this life, in the 28th year of his age, at Hickory Grove, Burke county, on the 30th

of June, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Col. Jas. B. TATE. A pulmonary disease, which he had borne with manly fortitude and resignation for nearly three months, terminated at that hour his mortal existence. A short period before his death, he had united himself in marriage to the amiable and accomplished Miss Webster, of Tennessee.—Life's happiest landscape was spread before him: peace, joy and tranquility, seemed waiting his approach: But in life's morning march, when his bosom was young, the destroyer came, and left the sad vestige of his coming a monument to sympathy and sorrow. ib.

Stop the Runaways!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday, the 22nd of July, a negro man named JIM. Jim is a stout, strong built negro, aged about 35 years, dark complexion, with thick lips, flat nose, and features generally of a heavy cast; his clothing not recollected, but I believe they consisted chiefly of homespun.

Also, at the same time, a mulatto girl named RACHEL, the property of William Black, living in Providence settlement, in this county.—Rachel is about 35 years old, five feet six inches high, has a small scar down the left side of her neck, is a smart active negro and fond of dress; her clothing, when she left here, cannot now be specified. Jim and Rachel being man and wife, they are doubtless together. It is not known where they will make for; but as Rachel, on a former occasion, was taken up in Randolph county, where she had lived some time, it is possible they may have gone there. Any person delivering both or either of the above named negroes to the subscriber, or securing them in such way that I can get them again, shall be suitably rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid. THOS. B. SMARTT.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co. } August 4, 1826. } 6:98

Notice.

THAT George Rowe, an apprentice to the subscriber, ran away some time in the month of June last. Said George is about 18 years of age, five feet six inches high and well made. Any person who will deliver the said George in Concord, shall receive five cents reward. ABRAHAM AREA. 3:95

Ran Away

FROM the subscribers, in Lancasterville, about the 13th of this instant, two negro men, BOB and SAM.—Bob is about 22 or 23 years of age, low and well made, pleasant when spoken to, and converses sensibly. He both reads and writes, and probably may pass himself as a free man. He is dressed in black, though he may change his dress, as he has other clothes. No particular mark is recollected, except a few light marks on his back. In his carriage, he has a sailor's swing. He is likely to deny his owner's name, and even his own, and pass for that of James. Sam is about 26 years of age, of common size, and speaks broken, and he is an African by birth, has his country's mark on his left arm above his elbow. It is thought Bob and Sam are in company, and will make for Maryland.—Twenty-five dollars will be given to any man that will lodge either of them in any jail in the United States, and give word so that we can get them. M. CLINTON, WILKS CASTON.

Lancasterville, S. Carolina, } July 31, 1826. } 4:95

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY.

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS.—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. MCINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of \$12,000	is	\$12,000
1	- - - 6,000	-	6,000
1	- - - 5,000	-	5,000
1	- - - 4,000	-	4,000
1	- - - 2,500	-	2,500
1	- - - 1,340	-	1,340
6	- - - 1,000	-	6,000
12	- - - 500	-	6,000
156	- - - 50	-	7,800
780	- - - 10	-	7,800
7,800	- - - 5	-	39,000

8,760 Prizes. 15,600 Blanks.—24,360 Tickets.

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to \$6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st to 4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d to 2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$50.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25
Halves, 2 50

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to.

POETRY.

From the Literary Gazette.

A MOTHER'S WISH.

BY MRS. C. D. WILSON.

"Sweet smiling cherub! If for thee
Indulgent Heaven would grant my prayer,
And might the threads of destiny
Be woven by maternal care,—
No golden wishes there should twine,
If thy life's web was wrought by me,
Calm, peaceful pleasures should be thine,
From grandeur and ambition free!

"I would not ask for courtly grace
Around thy polish'd limbs to play,
Nor Beauty's smile to deck thy face,
(Given but to lead some heart astray.)
I would not ask the wreath of Fame
Around thy youthful brow to twine;
Nor that the statesman's envied name,
And tinsel'd honours, should be thine!

"Ne'er may War's crimson'd laurels bloom,
To crown thee with a hero's wreath—
(Like roses smiling o'er a tomb,
Horror and death lie hid beneath);
Nor yet be thine his feverish life,
On whom the fatal Muses smile;
The Poet, like the Indian wife,
Oft lights his own funeral pile!

"No!—I would ask that Virtue bright
May fix thy footsteps, ne'er to stray;
That meek Religion's holy light
May guide thee through life's desert way.
That manly sense, and purest truth,
A breast Contentment's chosen shrine,
May through the slippery paths of youth,
Unstain'd, untarnish'd, still be thine!

"That Love's chaste flame,—that Friend-
ship's glow,
May kindle in thy generous breast;
That peace (which greatness ne'er can know)
Be thy calm pillow's nightly guest.
Sweet smiling infant! if for thee
Indulgent Heaven would hear my prayer,
Thus should the web of Destiny
Be woven by a mother's care!"

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Extract from the July No. of the North-American Review.

The first thing to be required in a system of popular instruction, is, that it should be intelligible; that children and youth should understand what they learn. Understand what they learn? it may be asked; What else can they do? We answer, that they may commit it to memory, may recite it, may even make a fair show of knowledge, and yet know nothing. "Understandest what thou readest," or what thou sayest? is the hardest question that can be put to the old inquirer, and to the guarded and cautious controversialist or disputant. But to most children, in regard to much of what they have been taught in the prevailing systems of education, this would be a confounding question. We have not the least hesitation in saying, that two or three years, in the education of almost every individual in this country, have been thrown away upon studying what they did not understand. What, for instance, can a child from seven to ten or twelve years old understand of the science of grammar? It is one of the most abstruse and profound of sciences, involving an analysis of thought, and the most delicate discrimination of it. Language is the instrument of thought; and if a man cannot comprehend an instrument of merely mechanical power; if he cannot comprehend the principles of a steam engine, without some acquaintance with philosophy, shall he expect with more ease scientifically to comprehend the great instrument of intellectual power? It may be said, that this comparison is against us; that a man may understand the use of language without investigation, as he may understand the use of a steam engine without philosophy. But to this we have a ready answer. Every child learns the use of language, and he obtains his actual use of it, whether correct or incorrect, not from the pages of a grammar, but from actual life, from conversation, from reading. And one of the evils of his system is, that the child imagines, that by the new names he gives to words, as verbs, nouns, &c. by a parade of definitions, and a routine of parsing terms, he is making great acquisitions of knowledge, while in fact he is learning nothing.

In these remarks, we intend not to reflect on intelligent teachers of youth. They are obliged, to a certain extent, to go in the beaten path. Popular custom requires this study to be pursued, at a certain age. There is a mystery hanging about it, to the eyes of most parents, it is true; they have not the slightest conception of any use there can be in it; but there is a vague and indefinite impression on their minds,

that grammar is something very important, and indeed essential. The child is, therefore, sent to learn it; and perhaps is chastised for his dulness and reluctance; while, in fact, by this very dulness or reluctance, by this unwillingness to learn what he does not understand, he is often giving the best proof of good sense and brightness of parts.

The improvement, then, which we confidently expect on this subject, is, that it will be postponed to a later period in the course of education; that it will be accompanied with more reading, writing, and reflection; and, that it will then be taught not as a mere set of rules, which every child gains from actual conversation, but that it will be taught as the science of language.

We might easily add to the number of subjects, either in themselves unintelligible to children, or rendered so through the mode in which they are communicated; but as we shall have occasion, under another head, to animadvert upon several of the branches of common education, we shall only refer for the present to the books in which the art of reading is commonly taught. They are made up, in general, of the most splendid passages of our eloquence and literature; passages, whose force and beauty, the body of adult readers but very vaguely apprehend, and which to children are often perfectly mysterious. We still remember the strange ideas, which, in our early days, we had of these passages, and the ridiculous blunders in reading them, which used to pass on from year to year in that venerable place, the school house. We are sure, that for most of the children in our common schools, yea, and our grammar schools, and academies, the finest and most highly wrought compositions of our language are not the proper readings. The monotonous, we had almost said, the idiotic vociferation, with which these passages are bawled out in our schools, abundantly shows, that they are the worst possible lessons for the youthful learner. They are not understood; and not being understood, they induce those false habits of reading, that monotony and singsong, from which even our educated men and public speakers but too rarely escape. Now, if there were substituted, in place of these elaborate compositions, familiar narratives of the most common events, and especially such easy spirited dialogues as many of Miss Edgeworth's, we believe it would be as impossible for children to avoid the right tone, as it is under the present system found impossible for them to attain it.

Shall a child, then, it may be asked, attend to nothing, that it cannot understand? We answer, to very little or nothing. What possible use would it serve? It may be thought, that for a boy to study the grammar of an unknown language, is studying what he does not understand. But certainly not. He understands, if he is properly taught, that the grammar, which he is learning, is a description of the unknown tongue, that he is to study. The child, in this case, therefore, no more commits to memory what he does not understand, than an adult, than the most learned professor of languages. But is there not much in the commencement of every study and science, that is necessarily unintelligible? We say decidedly, there is not. If we are wrong, we will stand corrected by those that are wiser. We do not believe in the doctrine, nor in a part of it, that it is necessary to the process of learning, to lay up in the memory words without meaning. The first principles of every science may have bearings & relations, indeed, which the learner does not understand; but he does, or may understand all that is intended for him as a learner; all that is necessary for him, in order to proceed intelligently in his study. Take, for example, the axioms of the mathematics. Are they not intelligible? The very science proceeds on the supposition, that they are understood. Take the definitions of any branch of study, and if they cannot be understood, we desire to know, what is the use or purport of definition? After knowledge may undoubtedly throw further light on these definitions, and axioms, and first principles; but they are, at the outset, or may be, comprehended to a certain and sufficient extent. We are not required to admit, therefore, what, after all, is a mere solecism, that a child must learn what he cannot understand.

The evils, which have resulted from this defect in education, are of the worst kind. The loss of time, already alluded to, is the least of them. Nor is even the loss of knowledge the greatest of them. For the very disposition to know, the very desire of acquisition is taken away. Much of the ignorance of the community is to be traced to this kind of learning. How many dull

scholars, too, have been made so by unintelligible instruction. The abused mind still gives this testimony to its intrinsic dignity, that it cannot be interested in what it does not understand. Words, that neither teach nor signify anything to it, must be dull; they ought to be dull. It is, and it ought to be, a dull business to commit them to memory, and to repeat them, though with ever so much fluency and eclat. This attending to words, without comprehending their meaning, also fosters a habit of indistinctness, a want of discrimination of mind. It creates a mental unfaithfulness, and something bordering certainly on moral dereliction. There cannot be a worse habit for the mind, if not for the heart, than to be content with an equivocal, half way knowledge of what is studied, or read, or heard. It is fatal to thorough scholarship; it is injurious to practical good sense; it is a species of injustice to the mind, and almost a swerving from conscience. We are prone enough from our natural indolence, to rest satisfied with superficial knowledge; but we add to this propensity the influence of a negligent and superficial education. And yet, perhaps, nothing so puffs up the mind with a notion of its acquisitions, as superficial knowledge. No person is so self complacent as the fluent repeater of unmeaning words.

But we must not dwell longer on these evils. Let us hope, that they will soon be remedied, that books of elementary instruction will be simplified, as some of them already have been; that education will become less scholastic, less artificial, less a matter of imposing formality, and more a business of real understanding; that the capacity and aptitude of children will be more consulted in the appropriation of their studies, and that their minds will no more be stupefied and disgusted with laborious and fruitless application to subjects beyond their reach and comprehension. The human mind is fitted to be interested and delighted at every step of real progress in knowledge. And when this progress is made, it will be found, that the simple delight of learning will surpass and supersede all the lower influences of fear, jealousy, and emulation. And this of itself, if there were nothing else, would constitute a new and grand era in education.

From Major Denman's Travels in Africa.

ELEPHANTS.

Expedition to the Tchad.—"On arriving at the lake, Maramy left us, as he said, to look for the elephants, as the sheikh had desired him to take me close to them; and I commenced shooting and examining the beautiful variety of water-fowls that were in thousands sporting on the water and its shores. I succeeded in shooting a most beautiful white bird of the crane kind, with black neck and long black bill, and some snipes, which were as numerous as the swarms of bees, and in three shots killed four couple of ducks, and one couple of wild geese: these were very handsomely marked, and fine specimens. While I was thus employed, Maramy came galloping up, saying that he had found three very large elephants grazing to the south-east, close to the water. When we came within a few hundred yards of them, all the persons on foot, and my servant on a mule, were ordered to halt, while four of us, who were mounted, rode up to these stupendous animals.

"The sheikh's people began screeching violently, and although at first they appeared to treat our approach with great contempt, yet, after a little they moved off, erecting their ears, which had until then hung flat on their shoulders, and giving a roar that shook the ground under us. One was an immense fellow, I should suppose sixteen feet high; the other two were females, and moved away rather quickly, while the male kept in the rear, as if to guard their retreat. We wheeled swiftly round him, and Maramy casting a spear at him, which struck him just under the tail, and seemed to give him about as much pain as when we prick our finger with a pin, the huge beast threw up his proboscis in the air with a loud roar, and from it cast such a volume of sand, that, unprepared as I was for such an event, nearly blinded me. The elephant rarely, if ever, attacks, and it is only when irritated that he is dangerous; but he will sometimes run upon a man and horse, after choking them with dust, and destroy him in an instant.

"As we had cut him off from following his companions, he took the direction leading to where we had left the mule and the footmen. They quickly fled in all directions, and my man Columbus (the mule not being inclined to increase its pace) was so alarmed, that he did not get the better of it for the whole day. We pressed the elephant now very close, riding before, behind and on each side of him; and his look sometimes, as he turned his head, had the effect of checking instantly the speed of my horse; his pace never exceeded a clumsy rolling walk, but was sufficient to keep our hor-

ses at a short gallop. I gave him a ball from each barrel of my gun, at about fifty yards' distance, and the second, which struck his ear, seemed to give him a moment's uneasiness only; but the first, which struck him on the body, failed in making the least impression. After giving him another spear, which flew off his tough hide without exciting the least sensation, we left him to his fate.

"News was soon brought us that eight elephants were at no great distance, and coming towards us: it was thought prudent to chase them away, and we all mounted for that purpose. They appeared unwilling to go, and did not even turn their backs until we were quite close, and had thrown several spears at them; the flashes from the pan of the gun, however, appeared to alarm them more than anything: they retreated very majestically, first throwing out, as before, a quantity of sand. A number of the birds here called tuda were perched on the backs of the elephants. These resemble a thrush in shape and note, and were represented to me as being extremely useful to the elephant, in picking off the vermin from those parts which it is not in his power to reach."

On the 10th of February, Major D. continues, "I this morning went to the eastward, in order to see the extent of the forest, and also, if possible, to get a sight of the herd of upwards of one hundred and fifty elephants, which some of the Arabs had seen the day before, while the camels were feeding. I was not disappointed. I found them about six miles from town, in the grounds annually overflowed by the waters of the lake, where the coarse grass is twice the height of a man: they seemed to cover the face of the country, and I should think, exceeded the number I had expected to see. When the waters flow over these their pastures, they are forced by hunger to approach the towns, and spread devastation throughout their march; whole plantations, the hopes of the inhabitants for the next year, are sometimes destroyed in a single night. Nothing, however, more ferocious than large antelopes, with a fox and wild hog or two, was to be seen, besides elephants.

"Just before sunset we came upon a herd of elephants, fourteen or fifteen in number; these the negroes made to dance and frisk like so many goats, by beating violently a brass basin with a stick; and as night now began to cast over us its gloomy veil, we determine on fixing ourselves until morning in a small open space, where a large tree, destroyed by the attacks of the white ant, had fallen, and afforded us fire-wood to prepare our supper: to seek it at any distance would have been dangerous at that time in the evening, on account of the lions; and the little grass which was gathered for our horses was furnished by the space within sight of our tents. Our animals were brought as close to us as possible, and we kept up fires the greater part of the night; a few roaring salutations, and those principally from the elephant and jackal, were the only disturbance that we met with."

Dancing in the West Indies.—"Every Creole female loves dancing as she loves herself. From the quadrille of the lady down to the John-John of the negro, to dance is to be happy. The intense delight they take in it is the natural consequence of that suppression of animal vivacity which the climate and habits of the West Indies never fail to produce. The day is passed within doors in languor and silence; there are no public amusements or public occupations to engage their attention, and their domestic cares are few. A ball is therefore to them more than a ball; it is an awakener from insensibility, a summoner to society, a liberator of locked up affections, an inspirer of motion and thought. Accordingly there is more artlessness, more passion than is usual with us in England; the soft dark eyes of a Creole girl seem to speak such devotion and earnestness of spirit that you cannot choose but make your partner your sweetheart of an hour; there is an attachment between you which is delightful, and you cannot resign it without regret. She is pale, it is true, but there is a beauty, as South said, in this very paleness, and her full yet delicate shape, is at once the shrine and censor of Love, whence breathe

"The melting thought,
The kiss ambrosial, and the yielding smile."

Their dancing is an andante movement, but they never tire. Uphorne with indefatigable toes, they will hold you seven or eight hours right on end, and think the minutes all too short. At four in the morning my last partner went; she had started at half past seven; she could no longer resist the cavernous yawns of her papa and mamma, but it was reluctantly that she went;

"necdum satiatia recessit."

I like a ball in the West Indies better than in England. True it is that you perspire, but then you have not to undergo the triumph of superior frigidity in your partner; she perspires in precise analogy with yourself, lifts and reliefs the cambric totes quotes, as the Papists say, while ever doth the orient humor burst forth at intervals upon her ivory cheek, and gravitate in emulous contrabundance with your own. Windows, doors, and jealousies are all thrown open to the breezes of night; flowers and evergreens give life and verdancy to the walls, and

the golden moon or diamond stars gleam through the many openings with that rich and sleepy splendor which good men will see hereafter in Paradise. It is my advice not to drink much; restrain yourself till twelve o'clock or so, and then eat some cold meat and absorb a pint of porter up, which is perfectly innocuous to the system, and more restorative to the animal spirit than punch, wine, or sangaree. Above all do not be persuaded to swallow any wash tea; it gives neither strength nor vivacity, but rather impairs both, and makes you excessively uncomfortable. It is important to remark that your shirt collars should be loose round the neck, and the gills low; a mere white stock of thick Holland well starched with arrow-root is the best cravat; otherwise with the ordinary apparatus your cloth in an hour becomes a rope, and the entire focale sinks into a state of utter dissolution.

La philosophie est quelque chose, mais la Danse!—said the French lady. Dear maids of the Antilles, windward and leeward, it is even so with you! Sweet are ye at your breakfast of yams and plantains, sweet at your dinner of squash and guinea fowls, sweet when ye perpetrate political economy, and urge humanity towards the slaves, but sweeter than your father's sugars are ye, dear heirs of the Caribbs, when ye come brilliant and happy to shine, like Houris in the dance. Coleridge's Six Months in the West Indies.

Haram of the Mogul.—As the climate obliges the ladies of the haram to wear only very light dresses, there are some manufactured of silk of so fine a texture, that the whole dress does not weigh more than an ounce! They repose in these dresses, which they change in the morning, casting aside the former as of no further use. Every day they assume a dress of a different colour. They are adorned besides with an immense quantity of jewels: the collar of their robe is bordered with two bands of diamonds encased in the centre of two rows of pearls, crossing upon the stomach. Their ear rings and bracelets are of surprising beauty. Their fingers, and also their toes, which are bare (the feet being covered with sandals only), are ornamented equally with the most beautiful rings. All the wives of the Mogul, and all the princesses, his daughters, carry on the thumb of the right hand, in the form of a ring, a small looking-glass bordered with pearls. They cast their eyes incessantly upon this mirror; it is with them the occupation of every moment. Their most becoming ornament is a golden girdle of the breadth of two fingers, enriched with jewels. Mantles of the same metal are suspended to it, sewn with diamonds, whose points are terminated by knots of pearls. What is very surprising is, that each of these ladies has a change of six or eight sets of those pearls. Catron's Mogul Dynasty.

A cavern full of fossil bones, belonging to a great number of species, has been recently found in the neighbourhood of Lunel-Vieil, near Montpellier in France. The cavern is in a stratum of limestone, and contains the remains of a multitude of quadrupeds, both carnivorous and herbivorous, several of which have never before been met with in a fossil state; amongst the latter, the bones of the camel are particularly remarkable. Judging from some of the remains of the lions and tigers found in this collection, the animals to which they belong must have considerably exceeded in size and force the lions and tigers of the present day. There are other remains of these animals, the proportions of which are similar to those of the present race. With these latter are found mixed the bones of hyenas, panthers, wolves, foxes, and bears; and what is very remarkable, these remains of carnivorous animals are mingled confusedly with an immense quantity of the bones of herbivorous quadrupeds, amongst which are the hippopotamus, wild boar of immense size, peccaris, horses, camels, several species of the deer and elk kind, sheep, oxen, and even rabbits and rats. The fossil bones discovered in this cavern are imbedded in an alluvial soil, which contains a great quantity of rounded pebbles; a circumstance that would lead to the supposition that they had been transported thither by the waters. All the cavern bones contain animal matter; and what is rather singular, the earth in which they are imbedded contains still more animal matter than the bones themselves.

A large party of soldiers surprised two resurrection-men (stealers of dead bodies) in a church yard. The officer seized one of them and asked him what he had to say for himself—"Say," he answered—"Why, that we came here to raise a corpse and not a regiment!"

The author of a play, at its first representation, and soon after the last war between France and England was declared, seeing the audience to be small, observed to Morton, the dramatic writer, who was near him in the pit, "The thinness of the House is owing, I suppose, to the war." "No, Sir," said Morton—"to the piece."

Old Elwes, the miser, who admired the younger Pitt exceedingly, used to observe—"In all Pitt says, there are pounds shillings and pence."